[Shri L. Narsingh Naik]

(5) Strict watch should be kept on the functioning of fair price shops. Now the corruption is rampant in fair price shops. Unless corruption is rooted out, much cannot be expected from the system itself. Now it appears that the Government itself is encouraging corruption in the system. Hence, unless Government controls the prevailing corruption, it is very difficult to make public distribution system effective.

(6) Government should take steps to prevent adulteration.

Madam, the Government should also take the steps to encourage Consumer Protection Movement in the country. Consumer Protection Cells should be established everywhere. Promoting the Consumers' Protection Movement will go a long way in the effective functioning of public distribution system. Many Consumer Protection Cells have already been functioning throughout Andhra Pradesh. They proved to be a been to the public distribution system. Andhra Pradesh stands first and foremost in the matter of keeping strict vigil and effective functioning of the public distribution system. It should serve as the model for the entire country.

Madam, I hope the Hon'ble Minister would consider the suggestions I made and take effective steps to strengthen the public distribution system in the country.

I conclude my speech by thanking you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock. The Vice-Chairman (Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy) in the Chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. K. Gadhvi I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1988-89 (December 1988).

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Sir, with your permission I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 5th December 1988 will consist of:—

(1) Further discussion on the 35th 36th and 37th Reports of the UPSC.

(2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988;

(b) The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988;

(c) The Banking Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988;

(d) The National Highway Authority Bill, 1988.

(3) Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988;

(b) The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) 1988;

(c) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1988

RESOLUTION RE. CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO GO INTO THE FUNCTIONING OF PUBLIC SECTOR—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Now Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu to continue his speech on the Resolution moved by Shri Jagesh Desai on 18th November 1983.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, on the last occasion at the beginning of my speech I was saying how the public sector had to play an important role in the economic development of our country. If we go into the genesis of the public sector enterprises we see that the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 led to the growth of public sector enterprises in our country. Basic and key industries, to prepare the industrial structure of the nation, were allotted to the public sector. Besides these, strategic industries and industries of public utility were also allotted to the public sector. Industries which required heavy investment and long gestation period were also thought of for the public sector. Having been given these responsibilities, I feel, the public sector enterprises have made a lot of contribution in making the country self-reliant in basic, heavy, industries of which we should all feel proud today. Now, if we analyse all these things we will know that we have reached a point. In every Plan, we have been seen how the public sector enterprises have reached the commanding heights and I emphasised this point in my speech on the last occasion. I have also mentioned how the investment, capital investment, has increased so much in 1987-88, to about Rs. 57,000 crores or so. We have to make an evaluation of the performance of the public sector enterprises and I dare say that we need certain reforms. It is not our case that the public sector enterprises are not better than the private sector units. We can compare the success or failure of the public sector with that of the private sector. But the expectation of the people from the public sector is very high. Difficult targets have been allotted to the public sector and it will take some time to achieve those targets. But the expectation, not of the Government, but of the public of India, is very high from the public sector enterprises and they want their expectations to be fulfilled. A very important role has been allotted to it in the 8th Plan and it is a very important thing for the economic development of the whole nation. Any plan or project must generate better savings and more resources for investment and should be able to increase the rote of growth of the economy without which probably no developing country in the world can survive. So, for rapid economic development there should be huge investments. So, it is fundamental and it is necessary that we have certain reforms for achieving self-sufficiency and optimum productivity. In this connection, I would like to say that the Resolution that we are discussing today contains two important things: one is accountability and the other is autonomy.

The basic question is to whom the public sector is accountable. When public money is being invested in the public enterprises, ultimately, it is the public to whom it should be accountable. But there are certain norms in a democratic country where there is a Parliament. So, it is accountable to the Parliament where the representatives of the people sit. We have discussed in many seminars and conferences the questions of autonomy